

HCS SCS SB 808 -- LICENSING OF SPECIFIED PROFESSIONS

This bill changes the laws regarding the licensing of specified professions.

HAIR BRAIDING

The bill specifies that an employee or employer primarily engaged in the practice of combing, braiding, or curling hair without the use of potentially harmful chemicals must not be subject to the licensing requirements of cosmetologists or barbers under Chapter 329, RSMo, while working with a licensee for a public amusement or entertainment venue.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS IN PROFESSIONAL LICENSING APPLICATIONS

Currently, every application for a renewal of a professional license, certificate, registration, or permit must contain the applicant's Social Security number. The bill specifies that an application for a renewal only has to include a Social Security number when the original application did not contain the applicant's Social Security number. After the initial or first renewal application that includes his or her Social Security number, all subsequent renewal applications must not contain the applicant's Social Security number.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS

The bill specifies that the provisions of Section 334.735.5 must not be construed to prohibit a physician assistant from enrolling with the Department of Social Services as a MO HealthNet provider while acting under a supervision agreement between a physician and the physician assistant.

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKERS

Currently, an applicant for licensure as a clinical social worker or advanced macro social worker must complete 3,000 hours of supervised experience within 48 months. The bill specifies that an applicant who has completed at least 4,000 hours of supervised experience within 48 calendar months must be eligible for application of licensure at 3,000 hours and must be furnished a certificate by the State Committee for Social Workers acknowledging the completion of the additional hours.

The bill specifies that a licensed master social worker must not practice independently the scope of practice reserved for clinical social workers or advanced macro social workers.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY

The bill adds to the description of the "practice of pharmacy" the administration of hepatitis A, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccines by written protocol authorized by a physician for individuals 12 years of age or older. In addition to other requirements established by the joint promulgation of rules by the Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts, a pharmacist must administer vaccines in accordance with the treatment guidelines established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, request a patient to remain in the pharmacy for a safe amount of time after administration of a vaccine to observe any adverse reactions, and receive additional training for the administration of vaccines as required by the Board of Pharmacy. Within 14 days of administering a vaccine a pharmacist must provide specified information to the patient's primary health care provider if provided by the patient.

The bill specifies that a legally qualified pharmacist serving in the United States Armed Forces or employed by the United States government who does not hold him or herself out as a Missouri licensed pharmacist and who is engaged in the practice of pharmacy while in the performance of official duties must not be required to have a Missouri pharmacist license.

A licensed pharmacist or physician may label a prescription drug container using either a sequential number or a unique identifier.

The Department of Health and Senior Services must have sole authority and responsibility for the inspection and licensure of hospitals. However, the Board of Pharmacy within the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration may inspect a class B hospital pharmacy, as defined in the bill, or any portion of it that is not under the inspection authority of the department to determine compliance with specified laws and rules. The department must have authority to promulgate rules in conjunction with the board governing medication distribution and the provision of medication therapy services by a pharmacist at or within a hospital. A pharmacist providing medication therapy services must obtain a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority as provided by rule of the board. Medication therapy services may be provided by a pharmacist to patients of a hospital pursuant to a protocol with a physician or a protocol approved by the medical state committee. A medical staff protocol must include a process whereby an exemption to the protocol for a patient may be granted for clinical efficacy if the patient's physician makes the request and an appeals process to request a change in a specific protocol based on medical evidence presented by a staff physician.

Medication may be dispensed by a class B hospital pharmacy pursuant to a prescription or a medication order. A drug distributor license must not be required to transfer medication from a class B pharmacy to a hospital clinic or facility for patient care or treatment. Medication dispensed by a class A pharmacy located in a hospital to a hospital patient for use or administration outside of the hospital must be dispensed only by a prescription order from an individual physician for a specific patient. Medication dispensed by a hospital to a hospital patient for use or administration outside of the hospital must be labeled as provided by rules jointly promulgated by the department and the board.

The board must appoint an advisory committee with specified members to review and make recommendations to the board on the merit of all rules and regulations to be jointly promulgated by the board and the department.

The bill defines a "class B hospital pharmacy" as a pharmacy owned, managed, or operated by a hospital or a clinic or facility under common control, management, or ownership of the same hospital or hospital system. Upon application to the board, any hospital that holds a pharmacy permit or license on the effective date of the bill must be entitled to obtain a class B pharmacy permit or license without the payment of a fee if the application is submitted by January 1, 2015.

HEARING INSTRUMENT SPECIALISTS

The bill modifies the definition of "hearing instrument" or "hearing aid" by specifying that it is a wearable instrument or device that can provide more than 15 decibel full-on gain via a two cc coupler at any single frequency from 200 through 6,000 cycles per second.